

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

(Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in this column will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the *Brevier Legislative Reports*.)

## IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 7, 1885.  
FARE ON FERRIES.

On motion by Mr. DAY a re-vote was taken on the bill (S. 233) regulating ferry fares, and after speeches by Messrs. McCall, Day, Willard and McCullough, it was defeated by yeas 16, nays 35.

## HUMAN FOOD ADULTERATION.

Mr. FOLKE called up the bill (S. 229) defeated yesterday, the question being on a special committee's amendment to permit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine when properly marked or branded, and not deleterious to health.

Mr. WILLARD moved a substitute for the report by striking out all that relates to oleomargarine or any other substance to be used for butter. The attempt is here made to repeal a bill already passed the Senate to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, as well as other acts on the statute book on that subject, so the committee amendment is not germane. In order to avoid this difficulty, I move to strike from the bill all having reference to oleomargarine.

Mr. YOUNG: I hope the substitute will not prevail. What I said yesterday I will not repeat. The establishment I referred to in my county employs about 500 men, and the prohibiting of the manufacture of oleomargarine will take away the livelihood of some 2,000 people in that town, and stop the making of as wholesome an article of food as comes upon the table. I can not believe we will enact legislation against any citizen pursuing an avocation that will not interfere with the health of any one.

Mr. MAGEE: The substitute would destroy the effect of a bill that was passed the Senate without due consideration, which would drive out of existence a manufactory in Lake County, one of the largest of the State, with a capital of \$100,000, upon which a tax is levied amounting to about \$33,000.

Mr. BROWN demanded the previous question.

The Senate seconded the demand, and under its operation the substitute was rejected by yeas 18, nays 22.

Mr. BAILEY: The committee amendment was voted down yesterday. It seeks to destroy the effects of a bill which has already passed the Senate. The manufacture of oleomargarine is only an incident to the business. It is not fair to argue that the establishment will be driven from the State, because an expenditure of \$5,000 or \$10,000 would remove that incident to the business across the State line, a little ways from the main building, then the great dairy producing business of this State should not be injured by the manufacture of such deleterious substances to take the place of butter, and thus reduce the price of that article, thereby oppressing the farming interests of the State.

The report of the committee was concurred in by yeas 22, nays 19.

The bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 22, nays 21.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill H. R. 479.

Mr. FOLKE moved to strike out the item allowing \$600 for a clerk to the Adjutant General. There is no law authorizing any such officer, and you can not create a statute in an Appropriation bill.

Mr. WEIR hoped the amendment would not be passed.

Mr. MARSHALL: It does not seem proper that the Senate should commence cutting down salaries on a one-armed soldier.

Mr. FOLKE: I don't want to commence with a one-armed soldier or any other soldier. If the records in that office are in bad shape, what has the Adjutant General been doing the past four years? He has been traveling over the State getting up sham battles. If these records need copying there can be plenty of men obtained who will do the work for less than \$1,400 a year.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. ADKISON: Believing you can not pay a soldier for the loss of an arm by monetary consideration, I vote "no."

Mr. BENZ: The people look to the Democratic party for economy. We can't afford to give this man a clerk. I vote "no."

Mr. McCULLOUGH: The number of offices should not be increased in an appropriation bill. I therefore vote "aye."

Mr. THOMPSON: The party in the majority here presented itself before the people as the party of economy, and I can not see why that party should forego that promise to the people. I vote "aye."

Mr. WEIR: Believing this officer needs the services of this clerk, I vote "no."

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. BROWN moved to reduce the Governor's civil contingent fund from \$2,000 to \$1,000, in accordance with the estimate made by the Auditor of State.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 11, nays 26.

Mr. WILLARD moved to reduce the item to \$1,500. If any gentleman will show any reason for doubling this civil contingent fund I will yield. If there be any exigency I want to know it, or if the Governor demands it, he has no more sincere personal friend on the floor than I. It will be said in the next campaign, "You have increased the Governor's contingent fund one-half, and why?" What is the use of making appropriations larger than the amount necessary?

The motion was agreed to by yeas 22, nays 10.

The Committee on Finance amendment, increasing the item for the distribution of public documents from \$250 to \$500 was agreed to by yeas 24, nays 18.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance adding an item "for clerk of the Auditor of State \$1,000" being read—

Mr. BENZ moved ineffectually—yeas 22, nays 25—to make the salary \$1,200.

Mr. HILLGASS moved that the salary of the Auditor's clerk in the Insurance Department remain \$1,200 instead of \$1,000, as amended in the Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion by Mr. HILLGASS the same action was taken with reference to the Auditor's clerk in the Land Department.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, moved to make the salary of the Deputy Attorney General \$1,000 instead of \$600, as in the bill.

Mr. BENZ: For the last six or eight years we have never given more than \$600 to this clerk.

The Lieutenant Governor: The salary of this office was \$1,200 until the Democratic Legislature of 1879 put it down to \$600.

Mr. MAGEE: I would cut off every single farthing and give a respectable salary. Let this officer have \$1,000. It is as little as he can live on respectably in the city of Indianapolis.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: It is the duty of the Attorney General to attend to every State case, and he has to trust a great deal of this

business to a deputy. Can he employ any competent person, who has to live in Indianapolis, for \$600 a year?

The motion was agreed to by yeas 23, nays 10.

Mr. WILLARD moved to add an item to pay the Sheriff of the Supreme Court for the year commencing November, 1885, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

A suggestion being made to place this item in the Specific Appropriation bill.

Mr. FOLKE stated it had been many years since a Specific bill had been passed and it might not pass this year.

Mr. ADKISON queried whether a special session of thirty-five days was not a sufficient reason why the Specific bill should be passed.

The amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole adding an item of \$600 for a messenger to the Supreme Court Judges was agreed to by yeas 33, nays 10.

Mr. YOUNG's amendment, adopted by the Committee of the Whole adding an item for water supply for fire protection at the Insane Hospital, \$15,000, was agreed to.

The proviso to item 12, adopted in Committee of the Whole on motion by Mr. Hillgass was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: This well known that County Treasurers do not make collection of delinquent taxes, and unless there be some law to compel the collection of over \$1,000,000 of delinquencies in this State, these kind of appropriations should be kept down to the lowest figure. The State University will not be hurt to wait a couple of years for these repairs.

Mr. FOLKE: The Senator has been acting as though there were millions in the treasury, and I am glad he is waking up. The State has had to borrow \$1,000,000, but I am not now in favor of saying we shall stop, after we have been voting away money for all kinds of purposes. I am in favor of this appropriation. I am not in favor of cutting off appropriations for the educational institutions of the State. Many appropriations have been made, have been lopped off. There will be \$8,000 appropriated for building a bath room for felons—men confined in the Northern Prison. I would rather lop that off and apply it to the educational institutions. I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. MAGEE: I have voted for the largest appropriation called for on every measure. On page 17 of the Auditor's report will be found the statement that taxables have been increased since 1880, showing we are increasing each year in the amount of our taxed values. I hope the amendment will be adopted. After practicing parsimony for some years, we are at last compelled to pass a deficiency bill. I would not trust the State for \$100 to depend on the passage of a bill to pay it. This is the worst and the hardest payermaster that is. I want to see everything necessary for the growth and prosperity of the institutions of the State given to them without niggardly parsimony.

Mr. WILLARD: Since 1879 the valuation of property has decreased over \$70,000,000, and it comes from the policy of friends of a protective tariff. It behooves this Senate to consider well that under the present system of collecting revenue, at the end of the fiscal year in November, 1885, there will be a deficiency of \$230,000. You must either cut down appropriations, devise some better way of collecting delinquent taxes, or face an empty Treasury. At the regular session you can't do it. The institution asked for an itemized statement, but could not get it. When I am called on for an appropriation I want to know what it is for. Now they come here and ask another appropriation of \$20,000. The best way to meet a deficiency is to avoid it. I trust the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. FOLKE: A prophecy has been made with regard to the finances of the State that has not been equalled since the prophecies of Jeremiah. [Laughter.] There is no place in the State for the economist, than in the upholding and upbuilding of her State educational institutions.

The additional item was agreed to by yeas 33, nays 9.

Mr. ADKISON: Believing that the next Legislature will be Republican, and not desiring a deficiency bill at that time, I vote "aye."

Mr. BENZ: I believe in voting in favor of educational institutions, and so I vote "aye."

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole increasing the item to Purdue from \$18,500 to \$24,000 being read—

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, moved to amend by reducing the sum to \$20,000.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecanoe: Nearly by a unanimous vote the Committee of the Whole State decided that the demands of the Trustees of Purdue University should be acceded to. Purdue is very unfortunate; in place of finding friends and benefactors, it finds these who are otherwise. I can not imagine where that spirit of hostility takes its origin. Those who want to curtail that institution, were they to come to Purdue, would be kindly received. While in Europe the treasures are being exhausted in preparation for battle and slaughter, let us use our money for the purpose of preparing our sons and daughters for usefulness in life, and endorse the principle that education in this State stands highest. I hope the amendment to reduce the appropriation will not prevail.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: It costs a boy in my county a great deal more to travel to Tippecanoe University than to attend school in an adjoining county. This bill will take money from the pocket of every taxpayer for the purpose of keeping up an institution on the State treasury, the attendance of which few pupils from the several counties in the State.

The amendment (Mr. Smith's) was rejected by yeas 10, nays 34.

The committee amendment was agreed to. The Finance Committee amendment proposed \$25,000 instead of \$12,500 for completion of buildings and workshops and for the purchase of machinery for Purdue, and striking out the proviso that the people of Tippecanoe shall first expend \$12,500, was agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the Finance Committee to strike out the words "including publication of report" of the State Board of Health being read—

Mr. BROWN moved that these words be retained in the bill.

Mr. WILLARD: California appropriates \$50,000 and New York \$75,000 for State Boards of Health. This department of State should be treated like every other department of State, and the \$5,000 in this item is little enough without requiring the board to do its own printing.

Mr. MAGEE: The law establishing this board makes the requirement that out of this \$5,000 it should pay for the publication of its report.

Mr. BAILEY: The publication of the report costs some \$1,700, and that reduces the appropriation that much.

Mr. BROWN: I believe the bill should stand as it came from the House. The Committee on Ways and Means investigated this matter and decided that the board should pay for printing its own report.

Mr. MAGEE: If you compel the State Board of Health to do its own printing you had better abolish it. A few weeks ago a law was passed increasing the number of the members of the board. The Secretary gets \$1,200, and has a lady clerk. The \$5,000 is not enough, and the board ought not to be

required to publish its reports out of that sum. We all know we are threatened with the cholera this year, and the more the board has to look after the health of the State, the more the expense will be. For that reason we ought to adopt the committee's amendment.

The motion (Mr. Brown's) was rejected by yeas 14, nays 25.

The amendment recommended by the Committee of the Whole was agreed to.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

On motion by Mr. MARSHALL the House amended the bill (S. 328) amending and supplementing to the act for the organization of voluntary associations were concurred in by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 7, 1885.

The House was opened with prayer by Hon. Erasmus H. Staley, a Representative from Clinton County.

The SPEAKER announced the consideration of messages from the Senate.

FOREIGN PATTER LADDER.

The bill (S. 314) to prohibit the importation or emigration of foreigners and others, under contract or agreement to perform labor, within Indiana, was taken up, the constitutional rules suspended by a yeas and nays vote, and the bill passed through the three readings and the question being "shall the bill pass?"

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, said: No man can exceed me in efforts to protect the laboring man of this country, or in endeavor to elevate or protect him.

The previous question was demanded, and the House seconded the demand. Under its operation the bill passed by yeas 77, nays 6.

Pending the roll call—

Mr. BAILEY, in explanation of his vote, said: The reason that the previous question cut off of debate, I will state now I am decidedly in favor of the bill. I am not willing to favor any measure that may cause my son to be sent to put down a sentiment that this bill is intended to prevent.

Mr. GORDON, in explanation of his vote, said: I wish to call attention to the second section of this bill. [Reads.] The object of the bill is a good one, but I do not think the object will be accomplished by it. But giving the bill and the benefit of the doubt I will vote "aye."

Mr. HARELL, when his name was called, said: I am decidedly opposed to this hasty manner of legislation. This bill has not been read before in the House. I do not understand it, and I do not believe it my duty to vote against it. I vote "no."

Mr. HAWORTH: From the fact this is probably one of the most important bills that has come before the House, and as it has not been printed, I shall have to vote against it. I vote "no."

Mr. ROBAN: I am opposed to corporations taking the advantage of labor in the way proposed in this bill, but being in favor of honest labor, I will vote "aye."

Mr. LOOP: I have confidence that the bill is right and shall vote "aye."

Mr. MOORE: I am much opposed to contract laborers any man in the House. There are some provisions that I think doubtful if they can be enforced. I want to be on the side of the laborer, so I vote "aye."

Mr. PATTER: I am in favor of the first section, but there are some defects in the bill which almost destroy its usefulness. I suppose it will be a cold day when corporations will be convicted of a misdemeanor under this bill were it to become a law. I will not support any bill that will permit the pig-tail Chinese to come here and compete with native labor in this country. I will support the first part of the bill but not the latter part.

The vote was announced as above.

So the bill passed.

HUTTON GRAVEL ROAD.

Mr. Mook's bill (H. R. —) to legalize certain acts of the Board of Commissioners of Wells County in relation to the Bluffton and Rockport Gravel Road Company was read the third time and passed by yeas —, nays —.

LIENS CANCELLATION.

Mr. McClelland's bill (H. R. —) to provide for the proper recording of assignments and cancellations of mortgages and mechanics' liens was read the third time and passed by yeas —, nays —.

TENTH DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. Williams' bill (H. R. 294) to fix the time for holding court in the Tenth Judicial Circuit was read the third time and passed by yeas —, nays —.

STATE LINE GRAVEL ROADS.

Mr. Harrell's bill (H. R. 292) to authorize the Board of County Commissioners to construct free gravel roads on boundary lines between States, and to pay for the same out of the expense, was read the third time and passed by yeas —, nays —.

INSANE HOSPITAL GROUNDS.

Mr. French's bill (H. R. 562) authorizing the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane to use certain lands for the benefit of the institution was read the third time.

The ground in question is known as the McCaslin farm, and is composed of 100 acres, situated two miles west of the hospital. It was bought by the State originally for the purpose of establishing a House of Refuge there, and in 1867 was sold to McCaslin, who failed to pay for the same, and the land is now proposed to add it to the Insane Hospital farm.

The bill passed by yeas —, nays —.

CLINTON INDIANA.

Mr. SEARS' bill (H. R. 550) providing for the distribution of certain money and funds in the treasury of the incorporated town of Clinton, Vermilion County, was read the third time, and passed by yeas —, nays —.

Mr. GORDON'S bill (H. R. —) to establish the Indiana volunteer weather service at DePauw University, failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority. Yeas 48, nays 24.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill (H. R. —) making specific appropriations for the year 1885, the question being on the item appropriating \$2,500 for a new stone wall around the Southern Prison.

A motion to strike this item out of the bill was agreed to by yeas 40, nays 14.

The item appropriating \$6,683 to the Perin & Galt Manufacturing Company, of Jeffersonville, for building workshops at the Southern Prison being read—

Before a vote was reached a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The item was agreed to.

Mr. HANLON offered as an additional item to the bill a claim by Reuben P. Main for furnishing goods and provisions to the Southern Prison while L. S. Shuler was Warden, the amount being \$1,974.12.

Mr. COREY said that the claim came up in the Specific Appropriation bill six years ago, and it was at the time shown that the debt had been paid in notes on the Jeffersonville Car Company, which subsequently became bankrupt.

The claim was rejected.

Mr. BAYNE moved to add an item giving \$500 to Calvin Cowgill and John U. Pettit for services as Special Judges in 1878 in Wabash County.

The item was adopted by a vote of 27 to 20.

On motion by Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, to add to the bill an allowance of \$500 for

building an iron railing around the Tippecanoe battle ground was agreed to.

Mr. DITMORE proposed an extra allowance of \$400 for the last two years to Ed Price, Clerk of the Land Office, who had received only \$1,000 a year, while he was entitled to \$1,200, which was the amount allowed in the general appropriation bill that failed to pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN offered an item, which was adopted, allowing Baker, Smith & Co., for steam heating apparatus at the Insane Hospital, \$4,036.18, to Seat R. Greene, for fire-house, \$452, and to Griffith & Williams, for plastering, \$261.

Mr. RIVERS moved the adoption of an additional item, giving Mr. R. Slater \$1,254 on account of the destruction of the printing material of the *Democrat-Herald*, a newspaper at Franklin, by Union soldiers during the late war.

Mr. BROWN said he had hoped that no member would have the gall to propose the allowance of this claim. The newspaper was destroyed because it was abusing Union soldiers, and was advocating disloyalty. It was a Democratic newspaper, and for that reason the claim might be allowed by the majority.

Mr. PATTER opposed the allowance.

Mr. DITMORE said that property honestly acquired should be protected by the Government, and if destroyed by drunken soldiers he thought that the public ought to pay for the damages.

Mr. HOLMES thought the claim was entitled to no consideration. The printing press which was thrown from the window of the *Franklin Democrat-Herald* he himself had owned and sold. It is now, he said, in use in Bloomington.

The claim was rejected.

A motion by Mr. STALEY to incorporate in the bill the claim of Matthew M. Campbell for \$1,500, as a teacher in the State University, from Bloomington from 1859 to 1864, was rejected.

Mr. McMULLEN moved to add an item allowing W. B. Barford the sum of \$2,891.78, as interest on the State's indebtedness to him for public printing, which was adopted.

True, we have allowed \$200 for repairs on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Asylum for Feeble-minded Children at Knightstown.

On the motion by Mr. WILLIAMS the Committee of the Whole arose, and was discharged with four consideration of the bill. The bill, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, was ordered engrossed.

The bill (S. —) allowing County Commissioners to pay interest on bonds either annually or semi-annually, at their discretion, was read the third time and passed by yeas 60, nays 4.

Section 8 of the act concerning trusts and powers, the object of the measure being to prevent fraud by secret agreements in transferring real estate, was read the third time and passed by yeas 66, nays 6.

Mr. Deem's bill (H. R. —) giving incorporated library associations permission to change their names, was read the third time and passed by yeas 57, nays 10.

The House adjourned until 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

Does Poultry Pay?

[Colorado Farmer.]

The question may be truthfully answered yes by some, and no by others. The profits to be derived from keeping fowls depend entirely upon the facilities of the business. Those who have poultry-houses constructed so that their flocks may be confined and liberated at will, and have a taste for the improvement of breeds, can make the business pay; but the farmer who has no other conveniences for them, than a pole put up in the barn for a perch, and no picket fence around the garden, can not make it profitable. He will lose dollars where dimes are received.

Fowls without care and protection will not lay from November to April, and during that time each individual hen will consume enough grain to four times pay the value of her body, to say nothing of the annoyance of having a flock of twenty or thirty pheasants, or geese, or turkeys, every time the door is left open for a few minutes, or to mount a bucket of grain if set down while in a hurry, and devour half of it, or dip their not always tidy bills into a pail of milk which is set upon the barn floor while filling another pail, or to have some overgrown Shanghai do not jump into it or upset the whole, or having to clean a harness, fork and shovel handles, buggy or cutter cushions, every time before using them.

In the summer about one dog and two or three boys are required to keep the hens out of the garden and the strawberry patch, and drive them home from the neighbors; and, by the way, more neighborhood broods originate by keeping unbarred and unrestrained flocks than by any other cause. The garden is planted and replanted, and although the seeds "come up" the same day they are put in, garden sauce is generally late and not very abundant.

The man who loves the business and takes pleasure in preparing good and comfortable winter quarters, and its up proper conveniences for summer keeping, can make poultry business pay, if not carried on to too great an extent. It is very seldom that any one succeeds in poultry keeping is made an extensive business. On a small scale it is often highly profitable, but when the number is increased to a large amount the proportionate profit does not keep pace. What the cause is we do not know, but should attribute it to the inherent difficulty of fowls deteriorating when congregated in large numbers, rather than to bad management.

Let the man who gives poultry no further attention than continually cursing them for their depredations, mark down the amount of grain fed, and the cost of the feed, and the injury done in the garden; time spent in cleaning up after them, and if the aggregate does not amount to three times the value of all eggs received, and the carcasses besides, he may put us down as a false prophet.

Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, has recommended by far the best and most convenient label for fruit trees: "Take the usual strips of zinc, put them in water for a couple of days, then by being exposed to the air a slight corrosion is produced; then write on the strip in a plain, bold hand with a good lead pencil, say Faber's No. 2. Don't be discouraged if the writing should be indistinct at first; it will in a few days become as black as ink. Punch a hole for copper wire to attach them to the trees."

Apple Batter Pudding.—Put into a bowl half a pound of flour, add a pinch of salt, and stir in very gradually half pint milk. Beat it until quite smooth, then add three eggs. Pour about half the mixture into a buttered pie-dish, and put it into the oven to get firm. Then nearly fill the dish with apples, pared, cored, sliced, and slightly stewed with a little sugar and lemon rind. Pour the rest of the batter over them, return to the oven, and bake one hour and a half.

The development of sport in America has been rapid and profitable. Outdoor exercise is what is needed to build up our frames and make us a nation of strong men. An important and valuable adjunct in this work is Misher's Herb Bitters, which possesses ample tonic properties, and is invaluable in all nervous disorders, dyspepsia, liver, kidney, lung and heart troubles. It strengthens and invigorates as nothing else will.

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Combines, in a proportion peculiar to itself, the active medicinal properties of the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. It will positively cure—when in the power of medicine—Spring Debility, Headache, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all Diseases caused by a low state of the blood.

"I suffered three years with blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

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